

Profinite properties of graph manifolds

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Abstract

Let M be a closed, orientable, irreducible, geometrizable 3-manifold. We prove that the profinite topology on the fundamental group of $\pi_1(M)$ is efficient with respect to the JSJ decomposition of M . We go on to prove that $\pi_1(M)$ is good, in the sense of Serre, if all the pieces of the JSJ decomposition are. We also prove that if M is a graph manifold then $\pi_1(M)$ is conjugacy separable.

A group G is *conjugacy separable* if every conjugacy class is closed in the profinite topology on G . This can be thought of as a strengthening of residual finiteness (which is equivalent to the trivial subgroup's being closed). Hempel [9] proved that the fundamental group of any geometrizable 3-manifold is residually finite. In this paper, we investigate which 3-manifolds have conjugacy separable fundamental group.¹ We also study Serre's notion of goodness, another property related to the profinite topology.

Let M be a compact, connected 3-manifold. Let D be the closed 3-manifold obtained by doubling M along its boundary. The inclusion $M \hookrightarrow D$ has a natural left inverse. At the level of fundamental groups it follows that $\pi_1(M)$ injects into $\pi_1(D)$ and that two elements are conjugate in $\pi_1(M)$ if and only if they are conjugate in $\pi_1(D)$. Hence, if $\pi_1(D)$ is conjugacy separable then so is $\pi_1(M)$. Therefore, we can assume that M is closed.

Because conjugacy separability is preserved by taking free products [27], we may take M to be irreducible. As a technical assumption, we shall also

*Partially supported by CNPq.

¹A conjugacy separable group has solvable conjugacy problem. Préaux [20] has shown that the conjugacy problem is solvable in the fundamental group of an orientable, geometrizable 3-manifold.

assume that M is orientable.² Under these hypotheses, M has a canonical *JSJ decomposition*, the pieces of which are either Seifert-fibred or, according to the Geometrization Conjecture, admit finite-volume hyperbolic structures. By the Seifert–van Kampen Theorem, the JSJ decomposition of M induces a graph-of-groups decomposition of the fundamental group.

Our first theorem asserts that this graph of groups is, from a profinite point of view, well behaved. If a residually finite group G is the fundamental group of a graph of groups (\mathcal{G}, Γ) , the profinite topology on G is called *efficient* if the vertex and edge groups of \mathcal{G} are closed and if the profinite topology on G induces the full profinite topologies on the vertex and edge groups of \mathcal{G} .

Theorem A *Let M be a closed, orientable, irreducible, geometrizable 3-manifold, and let (\mathcal{G}, Γ) be the graph-of-groups decomposition of $\pi_1(M)$ induced by the JSJ decomposition of M . Then the profinite topology on $\pi_1(M)$ is efficient.*

Theorem A provides the foundation for our main theorems, which relate the profinite completion of $\pi_1(M)$ to the profinite completions of the pieces of the JSJ decomposition.

Our next theorem is a digression regarding goodness, a property introduced by Serre (see I.2.6 Exercise 2 in [26]). A group G is *good* if the natural map from G to its profinite completion induces an isomorphism at the level of cohomology with coefficients in any fixed finite G -module. The second author, together with Grunewald and Jaikin-Zapirain, has shown that the fundamental groups of arithmetic hyperbolic 3-manifolds with non-empty boundary are good [7].

Theorem B *Let M be a closed, irreducible, orientable 3-manifold, and suppose that the fundamental groups of the pieces of the JSJ decomposition of M are good. Then the fundamental group of M is good.*

The fundamental group of a Seifert-fibred 3-manifold is good. We therefore have the following corollary. Recall that a 3-manifold in which all the pieces of the JSJ decomposition are Seifert-fibred is called a *graph manifold*.

Corollary C *If M is a closed, orientable graph manifold then $\pi_1(M)$ is good.*

²Conjugacy separability is not a commensurability invariant. Therefore the orientable case does not immediately imply the non-orientable case.

We now return our attention to conjugacy separability. Martino [13] has shown that the fundamental groups of Seifert-fibred 3-manifolds are conjugacy separable, and the second author, together with Chagas, has found some examples of hyperbolic 3-manifolds with conjugacy separable fundamental group, including the complement of the figure-eight knot [3]. The fundamental groups of all these 3-manifolds are known to be *subgroup* separable—that is, finitely generated subgroups are closed in the profinite topology [1].

There are examples of 3-manifolds whose fundamental groups fail to be subgroup separable. Burns, Karrass and Solitar [2] exhibited a graph manifold whose fundamental group fails to have this property, and Niblo and Wise [16] showed that the same is true of ‘most’ graph manifolds. However, our next theorem shows that even these 3-manifolds with poorly-behaved profinite topologies nevertheless are conjugacy separable.

Theorem D *If M is an orientable graph manifold then $\pi_1(M)$ is conjugacy separable.*

This generalizes work of Stebe [28], who showed that the fundamental group of the complement of a hose knot is conjugacy separable. Note that, for us, graph manifolds include torus bundles over the circle.

Theorem D follows from Theorem 5.2, which provides criteria for graphs of conjugacy separable groups to be conjugacy separable. The proof of Theorem 5.2 proceeds by analysing the action of the profinite completion of G on the profinite Bass–Serre tree. We are then able to check the hypotheses of Theorem 5.2 when the vertex groups are large Seifert-fibred 3-manifolds and to deduce Theorem D. The hypotheses that Theorem 5.2 impose on vertex groups are more difficult to check for hyperbolic 3-manifolds. In future work, we intend to check these criteria for hyperbolic 3-manifolds, and to prove that the fundamental group of a closed, orientable, geometrizable 3-manifold is conjugacy separable if the fundamental groups of the pieces of its JSJ decomposition are.

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1 The profinite topology

1.1 Basic notions

Let G be a group.

Definition 1.1 *The profinite topology on G is the coarsest topology with respect to which every homomorphism from G to a finite group (where the finite group is equipped with the discrete topology) is continuous.*

We are concerned with subsets of G that are closed in the profinite topology.

Definition 1.2 *A subset X of G is called separable if it is closed in the profinite topology.*

A variety of well known properties can be phrased in terms of separability of certain subsets of G .

Definition 1.3 *Let G be a group.*

1. *If the trivial subgroup $1 \subset G$ is separable then G is residually finite.*
2. *If conjugacy classes in G are separable then G is called conjugacy separable.*
3. *If finitely generated subgroups of G are separable then G is called subgroup separable or LERF.*

Remark 1.4 *Note that conjugacy separability, unlike separability of subgroups, is not a commensurability invariant ([6], [4]).*

Sometimes a stronger separability property is useful.

Definition 1.5 *Let G be a group and H a subgroup. Then H is conjugacy distinguished if, whenever $g \in G$ is not conjugate into H , there exists a homomorphism to a finite group $f : G \rightarrow Q$ such that $f(g)$ is not conjugate into $f(H)$.*

One approach to the profinite topology on a group is to work with the profinite completion.

Definition 1.6 Consider the inverse system of finite quotients

$$q : G \rightarrow Q$$

of G . The profinite completion of G is defined to be the inverse limit

$$\widehat{G} = \varprojlim \{G \rightarrow Q\}.$$

We will usually consider residually finite G , and in this situation the natural map $G \rightarrow \widehat{G}$ is a monomorphism. As an inverse limit, \widehat{G} comes equipped with a natural topology—the profinite topology on G is the pullback of the topology on \widehat{G} . For a subset $X \subset \widehat{G}$ we write \overline{X} for the closure of X in \widehat{G} .

1.2 Group actions on profinite trees

For the definitions and basic properties of graphs of groups, and the corresponding group action on a Bass–Serre tree, see [25]. We will be interested in the interaction between graphs of groups and the profinite topology.

Definition 1.7 The profinite topology on the fundamental group of a graph of groups $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, \Gamma)$ is said to be efficient if:

1. G is residually finite;
2. it induces the profinite topology on vertex groups $G_v, v \in V(\Gamma)$ and on edge groups $G_e, e \in E(\Gamma)$;
3. and G_e, G_v are closed in the profinite topology of G .

For example, the fundamental group of a graph of finite groups of bounded order has efficient profinite topology, since it is virtually free (see [5], Chapter IV, Theorem 3.2). If Γ is finite the fact that the profinite topology on G is efficient implies that the profinite completion \widehat{G} is the profinite fundamental group $\widehat{G} = \pi_1(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \Gamma)$, where $(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \Gamma)$ is the graph of profinite completions of the corresponding vertex and edge groups with the maps ∂_i ($i = 0, 1$) defined in the obvious (canonical) way. Since a group acts on a tree if and only if it is the fundamental group of a graph of groups (see [5], Theorem 6.1 or [25], Chapter I, Section 5.4), we shall sometimes speak about groups acting on trees with efficient profinite topology. In this case the definition of efficient

profinite topology can be given as follows: the profinite topology on G is efficient if G is residually finite, stabilizers of vertices and edges are closed in G and the profinite topology of G induces the (full) profinite topology on the stabilizers.

The idea for establishing the conjugacy separability of the fundamental group of a graph of groups with efficient profinite topology is as follows. The profinite completion of such a group $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, \Gamma)$ is the profinite fundamental group $\widehat{G} = \pi_1(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \gamma)$ of the graph $(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \Gamma)$ of profinite completions of the original groups. Therefore we can consider the standard profinite tree $S(\widehat{G})$ associated with \widehat{G} and the natural action of \widehat{G} on it. This allows us to apply the results of the theory of groups acting on profinite trees developed in [31], [30], [32]. We note that $S(\widehat{G})$ is a simply connected profinite graph, which is a stronger property than being a profinite tree (cf. [30]).

The abstract standard tree $S(G)$ associated with G with efficient profinite topology embeds naturally into $S(\widehat{G})$ (since all stabilizers are closed) and is dense in it. We distinguish two types of elements of G : the elements which stabilize some vertex in $S(G)$ and the elements which move every vertex of $S(G)$. The elements of the second type are called *hyperbolic*.

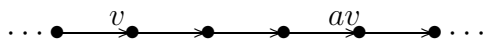
The following result, due to J. Tits (cf. [25]), will be used in some of our proofs. We state it here in a form convenient for our purposes.

Proposition 1.8 *Let $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, \Gamma)$ be the fundamental group of a graph of groups and assume that $a \in G$ is hyperbolic. Put*

$$m = \min_{v \in V(S(G))} \ell[v, av] \quad \text{and} \quad T_a = \{v \in V(S(G)) \mid \ell[v, av] = m\}.$$

Then T_a is the vertex set of a straight line (i.e., a doubly infinite chain of $S(G)$), that we again denote by T_a , on which a acts as a translation of amplitude m ; furthermore, every $\langle a \rangle$ -invariant subtree of $S(G)$ contains T_a , i.e., T_a is unique. Finally if $v \in T_a$, then $T_a = \langle a \rangle[v, av[$.

Here, $[v, w]$ denotes the unique geodesic joining vertices v and w , and $\ell[v, w]$ its length; also $[v, w[= [v, w] - \{w\}$. We shall refer to T_a as the axis corresponding to the hyperbolic element a .



$$(m = 3)$$

The next proposition collects some useful facts about group actions on profinite trees.

Proposition 1.9 *Let $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, \Gamma)$ be the fundamental group of a finite graph of groups (\mathcal{G}, Γ) with efficient profinite topology. Let $b \in G$ be a hyperbolic element and T_b its corresponding axis. Then:*

- (1) $B = \overline{\langle b \rangle}$ acts freely on the standard graph $S(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \Gamma)$;
- (2) $B \cong \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$;
- (3) $\langle b^n \rangle \backslash T_b = \overline{\langle b^n \rangle} \backslash \overline{T_b}$ for every natural number n —in particular, the amplitude of the action of b on T_b is the length of the cycle $\langle b^n \rangle \backslash \overline{T_b}$;
- (4) if $\beta \in B$, v is a vertex of T_b and $\beta v \in T_b$, then $\beta \in \langle b \rangle$;
- (5) T_b is a connected component of $\overline{T_b}$ considered as an abstract graph, in other words, the only vertices of $\overline{T_b}$ that are at a finite distance from a vertex of T_b are those of T_b ;
- (6) $\overline{T_b}$ is the unique minimal profinite B -invariant subtree of $S(\widehat{G})$ and $\overline{T_b}$ does not contain infinite connected profinite subgraphs.

Proof. The proofs of (1) and (2) are a word-for-word repetition of the proof of Lemma 4.1 in [22].

To continue the proof of the other items note first that $\overline{T_b}$ is a profinite tree by Theorem 1.15 in [31].

(3) Since $\overline{\langle b \rangle} \overline{T_b} = B \overline{T_b}$, the tree T_b is a universal covering of $\overline{T_b}/B$ in the abstract (usual) sense. The subgroup of B which leaves T_b invariant is exactly the abstract fundamental group $\pi_1^{abs}(\overline{T_b}/B)$ and $B = \widehat{\pi_1^{abs}(\overline{T_b}/B)}$ (see Lemma 3.5 in [31]). Since $\pi_1^{abs}(\overline{T_b}/B) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, $\langle b \rangle$ is a subgroup of finite index in $\pi_1^{abs}(\overline{T_b}/B)$. But $\langle b \rangle$ is dense in B , so it follows that $\langle b \rangle = \pi_1^{abs}(\overline{T_b}/B)$. Hence $\overline{T_b}/B = T_b/\langle b \rangle$ and therefore $T_b/\langle b^n \rangle = \overline{T_b}/\overline{\langle b^n \rangle}$ for every natural number n .

The proofs of (4) and (5) are the same as in Lemma 4.3 in [22].

(6) Similarly to Example 1.20 in [31] one proves that every connected profinite subgraph of $\overline{T_b}$ is finite. So, if Γ is a proper connected B -invariant subgraph of $\overline{T_b}$, then Γ is finite, which contradicts the freeness of the action of B on

\overline{T}_b . Then \overline{T}_b is the minimal B -invariant subtree, which is unique by Lemma 1.5 in [32]. \square

The following lemmas will also be useful.

Lemma 1.10 *Let a and b be elements of the fundamental group $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, \Gamma)$ of a finite graph of groups (\mathcal{G}, Γ) and assume that the profinite topology on G is efficient. Suppose a and b are conjugate in \widehat{G} and a is hyperbolic in G . Then b is hyperbolic in G and it acts on its corresponding axis T_b with the same amplitude as a .*

Proof. Let $g \in \widehat{G}$ with $gag^{-1} = b$. Then b acts on $g\overline{T}_a$. Hence, by Proposition 1.9 (6), $g\overline{T}_a = \overline{T}_b$. Therefore b acts freely on \overline{T}_b and so, by Proposition 1.9 (1), $\langle b \rangle$ acts freely on \overline{T}_b . Then, by Theorem 2.13 (b) in [31], $\langle b \rangle$ acts freely on $S(\widehat{G})$ and so on $S(G)$. Thus b is hyperbolic. Moreover, $\langle a \rangle \backslash \overline{T}_a \cong \langle b \rangle \backslash \overline{T}_b$. Now the result follows from Proposition 1.9 (3). \square

Lemma 1.11 *Let a and b be elements of the fundamental group $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, \Gamma)$ of a finite graph of groups (\mathcal{G}, Γ) and the profinite topology on G is efficient. Suppose a and b are conjugate in \widehat{G} and a is hyperbolic in G . Then for $e \in T_a$ there is a conjugate b' of b in G such that $g_e a g_e^{-1} = b'$ for some $g_e \in \widehat{G}_e$.*

Proof. Let $g \in \widehat{G}$ with $gag^{-1} = b$. As was mentioned in the proof of the preceding lemma $g\overline{T}_a = \overline{T}_b$. Then $ge \in \overline{T}_b$. Choose $b_0 \in \langle b \rangle$ such that $b_0 ge \in T_b$. Since e and $b_0 ge$ have the same image in $\widehat{G} \backslash S(\widehat{G}) = G \backslash S(G)$ there exists an element $g' \in G$ with $b_0 ge = g'e$. Hence $b_0 g = g'g_e$ for some $g_e \in \widehat{G}_e$. Now since b commute with b_0 one has $a = g^{-1}b_0^{-1}bb_0g = g_e^{-1}g'^{-1}bg'g_e$. Therefore, putting $b' = g'^{-1}bg'$ we get the result. \square

2 JSJ decompositions of 3-manifolds

2.1 Cutting along tori

The Jaco–Shalen–Johannson decomposition provides a canonical collection of incompressible tori in M [10, 11]. For an accessible account of this theorem, see [14].

Theorem 2.1 *Any closed, orientable, irreducible 3-manifold M contains a finite embedded collection of disjoint, incompressible tori $\mathcal{T} = \bigcup_i T_i$ such that if $\{M_j\}$ are the connected components of $M \setminus \mathcal{T}$, each M_j is either a Seifert-fibred manifold or is atoroidal. A minimal such collection is unique up to isotopy.*

The minimal such decomposition of M is called the *JSJ decomposition* of M , and induces a graph-of-groups decomposition (\mathcal{G}, Γ) of the fundamental group G . We will call this the *JSJ decomposition* of G .

Because the tori are incompressible, each piece M_j of the resulting decomposition has incompressible, toral boundary. We shall call each component of the boundary a *cuspl* of M_j . A subgroup H of $\pi_1(M_j)$ is *peripheral* if it is conjugate to the fundamental group of a cuspl.

The theorem asserts that each piece is either Seifert-fibred or atoroidal. See subsection 2.2 for more on Seifert-fibred manifolds. A 3-manifold M is called *atoroidal* if every π_1 -injective map of a torus into M is homotopic into the boundary. Thurston’s famous Geometrization Conjecture implies that each atoroidal piece admits a hyperbolic structure of finite volume [29]. We call such a 3-manifold *geometrizable*. Perelman has announced a proof of the Geometrization Conjecture [17, 19, 18]. In the case when every piece of the JSJ decomposition is Seifert-fibred, M is called a *graph manifold*.

As all our theorems are immediate when the JSJ decomposition of M is trivial, we shall usually assume that the JSJ decomposition is non-trivial—that is, the induced graph of groups (\mathcal{G}, Γ) has at least one edge.

Torus bundles are a special case of graph manifolds. These can be constructed from a torus crossed with an interval by identifying the two boundary components using an automorphism of the torus. If the automorphism is hyperbolic—that is, it corresponds to an element of $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ with distinct real eigenvalues—then the resulting manifold admits a geometric structure modelled on the Lie group Sol. Otherwise, the resulting bundle is Seifert-fibred.

2.2 Seifert-fibred manifolds

We will not give a precise definition of Seifert-fibred 3-manifolds here. They can be defined as ‘Seifert bundles’ over cone-type 2-orbifolds. The fibres of the bundle are circles. For our purposes, we just need to know that the fundamental group G of a compact Seifert-fibred 3-manifold M fits into a

short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{p} \pi_1(O) \rightarrow 1$$

where $Z = \langle z \rangle$ is cyclic and O is a cone-type 2-orbifold. For more on Seifert-fibred manifolds see, for instance, [24].

Seifert-fibred manifolds have well-behaved profinite topologies—they are double-coset separable [15] and, more importantly for our purposes, conjugacy separable.

Theorem 2.2 (Martino, [13]) *If M is a Seifert-fibred manifold then $\pi_1(M)$ is conjugacy separable.*

We will be interested in gluing Seifert-fibred spaces along cusps, corresponding to (conjugacy classes of) subgroups of the form $\langle \delta \rangle \oplus Z \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ where δ maps to a boundary component of O . In particular, for us Z will always be infinite.

Any Seifert-fibred manifold with a cusp is particularly simple—its Seifert bundle structure is *virtually trivial*. Let M be a Seifert-fibred manifold with a cusp, and O the base orbifold. By standard theory, O has a finite-sheeted cover Σ that is a genuine surface. Pulling back gives a finite-sheeted cover $M' \rightarrow M$ fitting into the short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \pi_1(M') \rightarrow \pi_1(\Sigma) \rightarrow 1.$$

Since M has a cusp Σ has a boundary component, so $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is free and the extension splits:

$$\pi_1(M') \cong Z \rtimes \pi_1(\Sigma).$$

If Σ is a surface of negative Euler characteristic then the orbifold O is called *hyperbolic* and M is called *large*. (More generally, a 3-manifold is large if its fundamental group has a finite-index subgroup that surjects onto a non-abelian free group.)

If a Seifert-fibred manifold M is not large but does have an incompressible toral boundary component then the base orbifold O is Euclidean, and is either an annulus, a Möbius band or a disc with two cone points of order two. If M is orientable and the base orbifold is an annulus then M is homeomorphic to a direct product of a torus and an interval; as the two boundary components are parallel, such a Seifert-fibred piece can only occur in the JSJ decomposition

of a closed 3-manifold if the two boundary components are identified, so if the closed manifold is a torus bundle over a circle.

The remaining two Euclidean orbifolds, the Möbius band and the disc with two cone points of order two, arise as the base orbifolds of two different Seifert-fibred structures on the twisted interval bundle over the Klein bottle. If M is homeomorphic to this interval bundle then $\pi_1(M)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$ and the index-two abelian subgroup corresponds to a two-sheeted covering space homeomorphic to the trivial interval bundle over the torus.

2.3 Acylindrical splittings

Let k be a positive integer. A graph of groups \mathcal{G} is called k -acylindrical if, for any $g \in G \setminus 1$, the diameter of the fixed point set of g in the Bass–Serre tree is at most k .

Lemma 2.3 *Let M be a closed, orientable, irreducible 3-manifold. If every vertex space of the JSJ decomposition \mathcal{G} is either hyperbolic or a large Seifert-fibred space then \mathcal{G} is 2-acylindrical.*

Proof. Let $G = \pi_1(M)$ and let T be the Bass–Serre tree corresponding to \mathcal{G} . Consider an arc I of length 3 in T , consisting of consecutive edges \hat{e}_0 , \hat{e}_1 and \hat{e}_2 , separated by vertices \hat{v}_1 and \hat{v}_2 . For $i = 1, 2, 3$ let e_i be the edge of \mathcal{G} covered by \hat{e}_i and for $i = 1, 2$ let v_i be the vertex of \mathcal{G} covered by \hat{v}_i .

Suppose that v_1 corresponds to a hyperbolic piece of M . Then, for any $g \in G_{v_1}$, $G_{\hat{e}_0}^g \cap G_{e_1} = 1$ and it follows that the intersection of the stabilizers of \hat{e}_0 and \hat{e}_1 are trivial, and therefore the stabilizer of I is trivial. The same holds if v_2 corresponds to a hyperbolic piece. We can therefore assume that v_1 and v_2 correspond to Seifert-fibred pieces M_1 and M_2 respectively. For each i , let $G_i = \pi_1(M_i)$, let O_i be the underlying orbifold of M_i and let Z_i be the cyclic subgroup of G_i that corresponds to a regular fibre. Without loss of generality, we can assume that G_i stabilizes \hat{v}_i .

By hypothesis, each O_i is hyperbolic. It follows that any two peripheral subgroups of O_i have trivial intersection, and hence that $G_{\hat{e}_0} \cap G_{\hat{e}_1} = Z_1$ and, likewise, $G_{\hat{e}_1} \cap G_{\hat{e}_2} = Z_2$. If I has a non-trivial stabilizer then it follows that Z_1 and Z_2 have non-trivial intersection, and hence are equal, as they are both direct factors in G_{e_1} . But if this is the case then the Seifert-fibred structures of M_1 and M_2 coincide on their common torus. This contradicts the minimality of the JSJ decomposition of M . \square

Lemma 2.4 *Let M be a closed, orientable, irreducible 3-manifold. Either M has a finite-sheeted covering space that is a torus bundle over a circle or the JSJ decomposition \mathcal{G} is 4-acylindrical.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.3, it remains to deal with the case when some Seifert-fibred vertices $\{M_i\}$ of \mathcal{G} are not large. Let $\{N_j\}$ be the remaining, hyperbolic and large Seifert-fibred, pieces. If M is not a torus bundle over a circle then every M_i is homeomorphic to a twisted interval bundle over a Klein bottle. Unless M is finitely covered by a torus bundle, no two M_i are adjacent. There is a two-sheeted covering space M' constructed by taking two copies of every N_j , replacing every M_i with its double cover M'_i that is homeomorphic to the trivial interval bundle over the torus, and gluing appropriately. Equivalently, M' can be seen as corresponding to the kernel of the map $\pi_1(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2$ that assigns to each element of $\pi_1(M)$ the parity of the sum of its intersection number with the core Klein bottles of the M_i . No two M'_i are adjacent in M' , and the JSJ decomposition of M' is obtained by collapsing the M'_i to tori.

Let T be the Bass–Serre tree of T and let \mathcal{G}' be the decomposition of $G' = \pi_1(M')$ induced by the action of G' on T . By the above discussion, \mathcal{G}' is obtained from the JSJ decomposition of M' by subdividing certain edges once. Therefore, if $g \in G'$ then the fixed point set of g in T has diameter at most 4, by Lemma 2.3.

It remains to consider $g \in G \setminus G'$. Suppose such a g acts elliptically on T . Then g stabilizes a vertex corresponding to a twisted interval bundle over the circle, with stabilizer isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$. The stabilizers of the two incident edges are both equal to the abelian subgroup of index two. This subgroup is contained in G' , and g interchanges the two incident edges, so the fixed point set of g has diameter equal to 0. \square

3 Efficiency

In this section, we make use of Hamilton’s results in [8] to show that the profinite topology on the fundamental group of a geometrizable 3-manifold equipped with its JSJ decomposition is efficient.

3.1 Normal n -characteristic subgroups

Following Hamilton [8], we define n -characteristic subgroups of the fundamental group of a 3-manifold with incompressible toral boundary. Hamilton's definition is phrased in terms of covering spaces. We state it here in terms of the fundamental group.

Definition 3.1 (Hamilton, [8]) *Let M be a compact 3-manifold with incompressible toral boundary. Let $G = \pi_1(M)$ and let n be a positive integer. A finite-index subgroup K is called n -characteristic if*

$$A \cap K = nA$$

for any peripheral subgroup A of G .

Note that n -characteristic subgroups need not be characteristic in the usual sense of invariant under group automorphisms, or even normal. To prove that the profinite topology on $\pi_1(M)$ is efficient, we will need to construct a rich supply of normal, m -characteristic subgroups of the pieces of the JSJ decomposition. Indeed, we will use the following result.

Theorem 3.2 *Let M be a closed, orientable, irreducible, geometrizable 3-manifold. Let $\{G_i\}$ be the fundamental groups of the pieces of the JSJ decomposition of M . For every integer $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists an integer ν_n such that for every group G_i there exists a normal $\nu_n n$ -characteristic subgroup $K_{i,n}$ of G_i .*

Hamilton finds normal n -characteristic subgroups for the hyperbolic pieces.

Lemma 3.3 (Hamilton, Lemma 5 of [8]) *Let M_1, \dots, M_n be a finite collection of finite-volume hyperbolic 3-manifolds and let m be a positive integer. Then there exists an integer ν and normal νm -characteristic subgroups $K_{i,m} \triangleleft \pi_1(M_i)$ for each i .*

Hamilton also finds n -characteristic subgroups of Seifert-fibred 3-manifolds, although they are not normal.

Lemma 3.4 (Hamilton, Lemma 6 of [8]) *Let M be a compact, orientable Seifert-fibred manifold with non-empty incompressible boundary and let $G = \pi_1(M)$. There exists a positive integer μ_M such that, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a $\mu_M n$ -characteristic subgroup $L_n \subset G$.*

This is easily adapted to produce normal m -characteristic subgroups.

Lemma 3.5 *Let M be a compact, orientable Seifert-fibred manifold with non-empty incompressible boundary and let $G = \pi_1(M)$. There exists a positive integer μ_M such that, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a normal $\mu_M n$ -characteristic subgroup $K_n \triangleleft G$.*

Proof. Let n be a positive integer, and let L_n be the $\mu_M n$ -characteristic subgroup provided by Lemma 3.4. Set

$$K_n = \bigcap_{g \in G} gL_n g^{-1}.$$

This is a finite-index, normal subgroup of G . It remains to see that K_n is indeed $\mu_M n$ -characteristic.

Let A be a peripheral subgroup. For any $g \in G$, $A' = g^{-1}Ag$ is also a peripheral subgroup, so by the construction of L_n we have

$$g^{-1}Ag \cap L_n = \mu_M n g^{-1}Ag.$$

Conjugating by g , we see that

$$A \cap gL_n g^{-1} = \mu_M n A$$

and so $A \cap K_n = \mu_M n A$ as required. \square

Theorem 3.2 follows easily from Lemmas 3.3 and 3.5.

Proof of Theorem 3.2. Let G_i be the fundamental groups of the hyperbolic pieces of the JSJ decomposition and let H_j be fundamental groups of the Seifert-fibred pieces. For each j , Lemma 3.5 provides a positive integer μ_j . Let $m = n \prod_j \mu_j$. By Lemma 3.3, there exists ν_m such that every G_i admits a normal $\nu_m m$ -characteristic subgroup. Now every H_j admits a normal $\nu_m m$ -characteristic subgroup, as well. \square

3.2 Proof of Theorem A

We will need the following theorem of Long and Niblo.

Theorem 3.6 (Long, Niblo [12]) *Let M be a compact 3-manifold and let S be an incompressible component of the boundary of M . Let H be a subgroup of $G = \pi_1(M)$ conjugate to $\pi_1(S)$. Then H is separable in G .*

We are now in a position to prove Theorem A.

Theorem 3.7 *Let M be a closed, orientable, irreducible, geometrizable 3-manifold. The profinite topology on $G = \pi_1(M)$ equipped with the graph of groups induced by the JSJ decomposition of M is efficient.*

Proof. First, by [9], G is residually finite.

Observe that Theorem 3.2 implies that every finite-index subgroup of an edge group contains a finite-index subgroup that extends to a finite-index subgroup of any adjacent vertex group. So vertex groups induce the full profinite topology on edge groups.

Next we shall see that G induces the full profinite topology on the vertex groups. Let v be a vertex and let N_v be a finite-index normal subgroup of G_v . It suffices to find a finite-index subgroup N of G such that $N \cap G_v \subset N_v$. There exists an integer n such that, for any edge e incident at v , $nG_e \subset N_v \cap G_e$. By Theorem 3.2 there exists ν_n such that for every vertex u there exists a finite-index normal subgroup $M_{u,n} \triangleleft G_u$ such that for any edge f incident at u , $M_{u,n} \cap G_f = \nu_n n G_f$. In the case $u = v$, by replacing $M_{v,n}$ with $M_{v,n} \cap N_v$ we may assume that N_v contains $M_{v,n}$. Let $\phi : G \rightarrow G_n$ be the quotient obtained by quotienting each vertex G_v by $M_{v,n}$. Then G_n is a virtually free group, hence residually finite, and $\phi(G_v)$ is finite, so there exists a finite-index, normal subgroup $K \triangleleft G_n$ such that $\phi(G_v) \cap K = 1$. Let $N = \phi^{-1}(K)$. Then

$$N \cap G_v = M_{v,n} \subset N_v$$

as required.

As edge groups are separable in vertex groups by Theorem 3.6, it remains to prove that any vertex group G_v is separable in G . Let $g \in G \setminus G_v$. Then the reduced form

$$g = g_0 e_1 g_1 \dots e_k g_k$$

in $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$ is non-trivial (see 5.2 in [25]). For each vertex u , let K_u be a finite-index normal subgroup of G_u such that, whenever $g_i \in G_u$, $g_i \notin G_{e_{i-1}} K_u$ and $g_i \notin G_{e_i} K_u$. (The existence of such a K_u is guaranteed by Theorem 3.6.) There is an n such that, for each vertex u and each edge e incident at u , $nG_e \subset K_u \cap G_e$. By Theorem 3.2, there is ν_n such that, for each vertex u there is a finite-index normal subgroup $L_{u,n} \triangleleft G_u$ such that $L_{u,n} \cap G_e = \nu_n n G_e$ for each incident edge e . Let $M_{u,n} = K_u \cap L_{u,n}$, and as before let G_n be the

fundamental group of the graph of finite groups obtained by quotienting each G_u by $M_{u,n}$, and let $\phi : G \rightarrow G_n$ be the natural map. Then

$$\phi(g) = \phi(g_0)e_1\phi(g_1) \dots e_k\phi(g_k)$$

is a (non-trivial) reduced form for $\phi(g)$, so $\phi(g)$ is not in $\phi(G_u)$. Once again, G_n is virtually free and so residually finite, and it follows that there is a finite quotient $\psi : G \rightarrow Q$ such that $\psi(g) \notin \psi(G_u)$, as required. \square

4 Goodness

We begin with the definition introduced by Serre (see I.2.6 Exercise 2 in [26]).

Definition 4.1 *Let G be a group and \widehat{G} its profinite completion. The group G is called good if the homomorphism at the level of cohomology*

$$H^n(\widehat{G}, A) \rightarrow H^n(G, A)$$

is an isomorphism for every finite G -module A .

Here the cohomology of \widehat{G} is the continuous cohomology and cohomology of G is usual one.

Proposition 4.2 *If M is a compact Seifert-fibred manifold then $G = \pi_1(M)$ is good.*

Proof. Since G/Z is good the result follows from I.2.6 Exercise 2 (c) in [26] \square

Theorem B follows immediately from Theorem A and the next proposition. Applying Proposition 4.2, Corollary C is immediate.

Proposition 4.3 *Let G be the fundamental group of a finite graph of good groups and suppose the profinite topology on G is efficient. Then G is good.*

Proof. If Γ is finite the fact that the profinite topology on G is efficient implies that the profinite completion \widehat{G} is the profinite fundamental group $G = \pi_1(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \Gamma)$, where $(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \Gamma)$ is the graph of profinite completions of the corresponding vertex and edge groups with the maps ∂_i ($i = 0, 1$) defined in the

obvious (canonical) way. Therefore we can consider the standard profinite tree $S(\widehat{G})$ associated with \widehat{G} and the natural action of \widehat{G} on it. We note that the abstract standard tree $S(G)$ embeds naturally into $S(\widehat{G})$ (since all stabilizers are closed) and is dense in it. Thus we have the following commutative diagram (cf. (1.15), (3.7), (3.8) in [31]) whose rows are short exact sequences associated to trees $S(G)$ and $S(\widehat{G})$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}[[\widehat{G}/\widehat{G}_e]] & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{v \in V(\Gamma)} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}[[\widehat{G}/\widehat{G}_v]] & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \mathbb{Z}[G/G_e] & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{v \in V(\Gamma)} \mathbb{Z}[G/G_v] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(-, M)$ to the second row and continuous $\text{Hom}_{\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}[[\widehat{G}]]}(-, M)$ to the first row, where M is a finite G -module we get the commutative diagram of the Mayer-Vietoris sequence associated to G and \widehat{G} :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\prod_{v \in V(\Gamma)} H^{n-1}(G_v, M) & \rightarrow & H^n(G, M) & \rightarrow & \prod_{e \in E(\Gamma)} H^n(G_e, M) & \rightarrow & \dots \\
& \uparrow & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
\prod_{v \in V(\Gamma)} H^{n-1}(\widehat{G}_v, M) & \rightarrow & H^n(\widehat{G}, M) & \rightarrow & \prod_{e \in E(\Gamma)} H^n(\widehat{G}_e, M) & \rightarrow & \dots
\end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are induced by the natural embedding of the groups into their profinite completions. Since G_e and G_v are good the left vertical map and the right vertical map are isomorphisms, so the middle vertical map is an isomorphism as well. Since $H^0(G, M) = M^G = M^{\widehat{G}} = H^0(\widehat{G}, M)$ the result follows. \square

5 Profinite completions of groups acting on trees

5.1 A combination theorem for conjugacy separable groups

We shall apply the technology of profinite group actions on profinite trees to prove a combination theorem for conjugacy separable groups. Theorem D is an application of this.

Definition 5.1 Let (\mathcal{G}, Γ) be graph of groups and suppose that the profinite topology on $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, \Gamma)$ is efficient. Then (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is profinitely k -acylindrical if the corresponding action of the profinite completion \widehat{G} on the profinite Bass–Serre tree $S(\widehat{G})$ is k -acylindrical—that is, whenever $\gamma \in \widehat{G} \setminus 1$, the fixed point set of γ in $S(\widehat{G})$ has diameter at most k .

We can now state our main technical result.

Theorem 5.2 Let (\mathcal{G}, Γ) be a finite graph of groups with conjugacy separable vertex groups. Let $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, \Gamma)$, and suppose that the profinite topology on G is efficient and that (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is profinitely 2-acylindrical. For any vertex v of Γ and incident edges e and f , suppose furthermore that the following conditions hold:

1. for any $g \in G_v$ the double coset $G_e g G_f$ is separable in G_v ;
2. the edge group G_e is conjugacy distinguished in G_v ;
3. the intersection of the closures of G_e and G_f in the profinite completion of G_v is equal to the profinite completion of their intersection, i.e. $\overline{G_e} \cap \overline{G_f} = \widehat{G_e \cap G_f}$.

Then G is conjugacy separable.

Proof. As the profinite topology on G is efficient, $S = S(G)$ is embedded in $S(\widehat{G})$. Fix a connected transversal Σ in S . Let $a, b \in G$, and assume that $\gamma a \gamma^{-1} = b$ for some $\gamma \in \widehat{G}$. Our aim is to show that $g a g^{-1} = b$ for some $g \in G$.

Case 1. One of the elements a, b is conjugate to an element of a vertex group G_v (i.e. a is not hyperbolic). Then by Lemma 1.10 b is not hyperbolic as well. Thus we may assume that $a \in G_v, b \in G_w$ for some vertices $v, w \in \Sigma$. If γ belongs to \widehat{G}_v , then the result follows from the efficiency of the profinite topology and conjugacy separability of G_v . Otherwise, by Theorem 3.12 of [31] we have $a \in \alpha \overline{G_e} \alpha^{-1}, b \in \beta \overline{G_{e'}} \beta^{-1}$ for some $\alpha \in \widehat{G}_v, \beta \in \widehat{G}_w$ and some edges e, e' of $S(\widehat{G})$. It follows that a and b are conjugate into the profinite completions of some edge groups in \widehat{G} . Then a and b are conjugate in G to elements of edge groups because edge groups are conjugacy distinguished. So we may assume that $a \in G_e, b \in G_{\bar{e}}$ for some $e, \bar{e} \in \Sigma$. Then b fixes

$[\bar{e}, \gamma e]$. As (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is profinitely 2-acylindrical, this geodesic can have at most two edges \bar{e} and γe . Let u be their common vertex. Since $u \in \Sigma$, γ has to be in \widehat{G}_u the case already considered above. This completes the proof of Case 1.

Case 2. The element a is hyperbolic. By Lemma 1.10, b is hyperbolic and acts freely on $S(G)$. Consider the axis T_a and T_b corresponding to a and b (see Proposition 1.8). By Lemma 1.10 they act with the same amplitude m .

By Lemma 1.11 we can assume that γ is in \widehat{G}_e for some $e \in T_a$. Then $e \in T_b$, by Proposition 1.8. We need to arrange that γ fixes longer geodesics in T_a than the geodesic whose only edge is e . Suppose that P is a finite geodesic in T_a which has e as one of its edges and such that $\gamma \in \widehat{G}_P$ (where \widehat{G}_P means the intersection of the stabilizers in \widehat{G} of all edges of P); we shall show that γ can be replaced by an element that lies in the closure of the intersection of the edge stabilizers of a geodesic strictly containing P . Note first that because (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is profinitely 2-acylindrical, P has at most two edges e and \bar{e} and by the third hypothesis in this case $\gamma \in \widehat{G}_e \cap \widehat{G}_{\bar{e}} = \overline{G_e \cap G_{\bar{e}}}$. Thus $\widehat{G}_P = \overline{G}_P$.

Let e_1 be an edge of $T_a \setminus P$ connected to P , write v for the common vertex of e_1 and P , and write P_+ for the graph with edges those of P together with e_1 . Let $e_2 = \gamma e_1 \in \overline{T_b}$.

First note that $e_2 \in T_b$. Indeed, if e' is an edge of T_b there is a path in $S(G)$ connecting e' to e_1 , and so since e_1, e_2 share a vertex there is path connecting e' to e_2 . However, since $e_2 = \gamma e_1 \in \gamma \overline{T_a} = \overline{T_b}$ and $e' \in \overline{T_b}$, it follows that the geodesic $[e', e_2]$ lies in $\overline{T_b}$. The abstract connected component of $\overline{T_b}$ containing e' is precisely T_b (by Proposition 1.9 (5)), and so we conclude that $e_2 \in T_b$.

Now because $S(G)/G = S(\widehat{G})/\widehat{G}$ we have $ge_1 = e_2$ for some $g \in G$ and since v is a common vertex of e_1 and e_2 the element $g \in G_v$. Since $e_1 = g^{-1}e_2 = \gamma^{-1}e_2$ the element $\gamma_1 = \gamma g^{-1}$ is in $\overline{G_{e_2}}$. Moreover, $\overline{G_{e_2} G_P} \cap G_v = \overline{G_{e_2} G_P}$ as double cosets of edge groups are separable. Therefore, because $g = \gamma_1^{-1} \gamma$ we can find $h_1 \in G_P$, $h_2 \in G_{e_2}$ with $g = h_2 h_1$. Set $\gamma_+ = h_1^{-1} \gamma$. Thus

$$\gamma_+ e_1 = h_1^{-1} e_2 = g^{-1} h_2 e_2 = g^{-1} e_2 = e_1,$$

and so $\gamma_+ \in \overline{G_{e_1}}$. We also have $\gamma_+ \in \overline{G_P}$. Then, by assumption 3 if P has just one edge and by profinite 2-acylindricity if P has two edges, $\gamma_+ \in \widehat{G}_{P_+}$.

We may therefore replace γ by γ_+ and b by $h_1^{-1}bh_1$ and so assume that γ is in \widehat{G}_{P_+} .

But, because (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is profinitely 2-acylindrical, a path having more than three edges can only have trivial stabilizers. This finishes the proof. \square

5.2 Graph manifolds

We shall see that the hypotheses of Theorem 5.2 apply to the JSJ decomposition of a graph manifold when every Seifert-fibred piece is large. Therefore, the fundamental group of such a graph manifold is conjugacy separable, and we shall deduce the general case.

Theorem A asserts that the JSJ decomposition is efficient. As Seifert-fibred 3-manifolds have double-coset separable fundamental group [15], it remains only to check hypotheses 2 and 3, and that the JSJ decomposition is profinitely 2-acylindrical.

Lemma 5.3 *Let G be the fundamental group of a Seifert-fibred space. Then every peripheral subgroup is conjugacy distinguished.*

Proof. Suppose g is not conjugate to any element of A . Since $Z \leq A$ the image of g in G/Z is not conjugate to an element of A/Z . But G/Z is virtually free, so by [22] A/Z is conjugacy distinguished. Hence there is a finite quotient of G/Z where the image of g is not conjugate to any element of the image of A , as needed. \square

This confirms hypothesis 2 of Theorem 5.2.

Lemma 5.4 *Let M be a large Seifert-fibred manifold and let C_1, C_2 be distinct peripheral subgroups of $G = \pi_1(M)$. Then $\widehat{C}_1 \cap \widehat{C}_2 = \widehat{Z}$, the profinite completion of the canonical normal cyclic subgroup of G .*

Proof. Let p be the epimorphism from $\pi_1(M)$ to $\pi_1(O)$. Since $\pi_1(O)$ is virtually free, the intersection of $\widehat{p(C_1)}$ and $\widehat{p(C_2)}$ is trivial since the intersection of $p(C_1) \cap p(C_2)$ is (see Lemma 3.6 in [23]), so the intersection of \widehat{C}_1 and \widehat{C}_2 is \widehat{Z} . \square

This confirms hypothesis 3 of Theorem 5.2. Lastly, we need to prove that the JSJ decomposition is profinitely 2-acylindrical.

Lemma 5.5 *Let M be a graph manifold in which every Seifert-fibred piece is large, let $G = \pi_1(M)$ and let (\mathcal{G}, Γ) be the JSJ decomposition of G . Then (\mathcal{G}, Γ) is profinitely 2-acylindrical.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.3, G is 2-acylindrical. Choose three consecutive edges e_1, e_2, e_3 in $S(\widehat{G})$. We have to prove that the intersection $\widehat{G}_{e_1} \cap \widehat{G}_{e_2} \cap \widehat{G}_{e_3}$ of their edge stabilizers is trivial. By translating them if necessary we may assume that e_2 is in $S = S(G)$ and so its common vertices v, w with e_1 and e_3 respectively are in S as well. Let Z_v and Z_w be the canonical normal cyclic subgroups of G_v and G_w respectively. By Lemma 5.4, we have $\widehat{G}_{e_1} \cap \widehat{G}_{e_2} = \widehat{Z}_v$ and $\widehat{G}_{e_2} \cap \widehat{G}_{e_3} = \widehat{Z}_w$. By the minimality of the JSJ decomposition of M , Z_v and Z_w have trivial intersection and hence $Z_v \times Z_w$ is a finite-index subgroup of G_{e_2} . But $\widehat{Z}_v \times \widehat{Z}_w = \widehat{Z}_v \times \widehat{Z}_w$, so we have

$$\widehat{G}_{e_1} \cap \widehat{G}_{e_2} \cap \widehat{G}_{e_3} = \widehat{Z}_v \cap \widehat{Z}_w = 1$$

as required. □

We can now prove Theorem D.

Proof of Theorem D. Let M be an orientable graph manifold. After doubling along the boundary, we can assume that M is closed. If M is Seifert-fibred then its fundamental group is conjugacy separable by Theorem 2.2. Otherwise, the JSJ decomposition of M is non-trivial and, by Theorem A, the profinite topology on $G = \pi_1(M)$ equipped with the JSJ decomposition is efficient.

If M is finitely covered by a torus bundle over a circle then either M is Seifert-fibred or M admits a geometric structure modelled on the Lie group Sol. In this second case, it is a standard fact that M has a normal cover M' of degree at most 8 such that M' is a torus bundle over the circle (see, for instance, Theorem 4.17 of [24]). Because all groups of order at most 8 are polycyclic and $\pi_1(M')$ is polycyclic, it follows that G is polycyclic. Therefore G is conjugacy separable by the main theorem of [21].

Now we assume that M is not finitely covered by a torus bundle, so some pieces of the JSJ decomposition are large. We first deal with the special case in which every piece of the JSJ decomposition \mathcal{G} of G is large. Then \mathcal{G} is profinitely 2-acylindrical by Lemma 5.5. Lemmas 5.3 and 5.4, together with Niblo's theorem that the fundamental groups of Seifert-fibred manifolds are double-coset separable [15], imply that the hypotheses of Theorem 5.2 hold.

Now suppose that some of the pieces of M are not large. As in the proof of Lemma 2.4, $G = \pi_1(M)$ has an index-two subgroup G' corresponding to a two-sheeted cover M' such that every piece of the JSJ decomposition of M' is large. Therefore, by the preceding paragraph, G' is conjugacy separable. Fix a coset representative $t \in G \setminus G'$.

Let $a, b \in G$ and suppose that b is in the profinite closure of the conjugacy class a^G . We need to prove that b is conjugate to a . Suppose first that $a \in G'$. The conjugacy class $a^{G'}$ is closed in G' and hence in G ; likewise, $(a^t)^{G'}$ is closed in G' , so $a^G = a^{G'} \cup (t^{-1}at)^{G'}$ is closed in G , so $b \in a^G$ as required.

It remains to consider the case when $a \in G \setminus G'$ and hence $b \in G \setminus G'$ also. As $b \in \overline{a^G}$ it follows that b^2 is in the closure of the conjugacy class of a^2 and hence, by the previous paragraph, b^2 is conjugate to a^2 . Replacing b with a conjugate, therefore, we may assume that $a^2 = b^2$.

Consider the action of a^2 on the Bass–Serre tree T of \mathcal{G} . If a^2 is hyperbolic then a and b are both hyperbolic, and we have that

$$T_a = T_{a^2} = T_{b^2} = T_b$$

and moreover a and b have the same translation length. Therefore ab^{-1} fixes T_a pointwise and so, by Lemma 2.4, $a = b$ as required.

If a^2 is elliptic then a is also elliptic and stabilizes some vertex $u' \in T$. Because $a \notin G'$, the stabilizer G_u of u' is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ and a is not contained in the stabilizer of the two incident edges, which both equal the abelian subgroup of index two and are contained in G' . (To see this, note that in the construction of M' in the proof of Lemma 2.4, every torus of the JSJ decomposition of M lifts to M' .) The same argument shows that b stabilizes a vertex v' in a similar fashion.

Suppose $u' \neq v'$. The square $a^2 = b^2$ stabilizes both vertices. As M is not finitely covered by a torus bundle, u' and v' are not adjacent, so a^2 also stabilizes a vertex $w' \in T$, adjacent to u' , that corresponds to a large piece of the JSJ decomposition. Furthermore, a^2 stabilizes two edges incident at w' , so a^2 is contained in the normal cyclic subgroup of G_w . But a^2 is also contained in a normal cyclic subgroup of G_u , which contradicts the minimality of the JSJ decomposition of M .

Therefore, $a, b \in G_u$ and u' is the unique vertex stabilized by a and b . For any $g \in G$, gu' is the unique vertex stabilized by gag^{-1} and so if $gag^{-1} \in G_u$ then $g \in G_u$. That is, $a^G \cap G_u = a^{G_u}$ and so

$$b \in \overline{a^G} \cap G_u = \overline{a^G} \cap \overline{G_u} \cap G_u = \overline{a^G \cap G_u} \cap G_u = \overline{a^{G_u}} \cap G_u.$$

Theorem A implies that the profinite topology of G induces the full profinite topology on G_u , so b is in the closure of a^{G_u} in the profinite topology on G_u . As G_u is conjugacy separable, b is conjugate to a in G_u as required. \square

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